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PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

CHIEF SECRETARIAT

Reviews the Report on the Administration of the Police Department for the year 1944-45.

READ—

Letter No. C. 1—45, dated the 9th November 1945, from the Inspector-General of Police in Mysore, submitting the report on the Administration of the Police Department for the year 1944-45.

ORDER No. P. 5000-5010—Pol. 88-45-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 13TH FEBRUARY 1946.

Mr. S. Narayana Rao, M.A. (Hons.), was in charge of the department throughout the year.

The total sanctioned strength of the Police Force during the year under report was 10,808 officers and men, of whom 6,960 were permanent and 3,858 temporary. The total cost of the Force under all heads was Rs. 34,28,000.

Of 8,695 constables, 6,831 were literate. One thousand and twenty-three recruits were enlisted to the constabulary during the year. It is reported that, as candidates of the right type were not always available, a large number of vacancies were left unfilled. This difficulty is attributed to conditions arising out of the war, and it is expected, now that the war is over, that a better type of personnel will be available, for recruitment in future. As a rule, every effort should be made to recruit to the subordinate ranks literate persons with good character and antecedents.

The Fire Brigade rendered valuable service in bringing under control four large fires which occurred during the year. The biggest of these were the fires at the Bamboo Bazaar, Bangalore City, on 23rd March 1945, which gutted almost the entire Bazaar causing damage to the extent of about Rs. 35 lakhs; and the fire resulting from the crash of an aeroplane in Kogilur village in Bangalore Taluk on 29th June 1945 resulting in the death of 45 persons.

There was appreciable decrease in the number of grave crimes from 7,664 in the previous year to 6,235. The decrease is attributed mostly to conditions brought about by the war which provided increased facility for employment for all, including even those with criminal propensities. The decrease occurred under all heads of grave crimes, except under murder and dacoity, the number of cases of robbery falling from 89 in the previous year to 63, of house-breaking and theft from 2,270 to 2,021, of cattle thefts from 600 to 538 and of ordinary thefts from 4,590 to 3,455. Murders however rose from 99 to 122, and cases of dacoity from 16 to 33. The reasons for the increase under murder and dacoity are not quite clear. Preventive action should be more effective and security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code should be better utilized.

There was a decrease in the total number of true cognisable cases under the Indian Penal Code from 7,513 to 7,049. The number of cases reported under Special and Local Laws was 10,112 while in 1939-40 it stood at 18,748. Such a marked and substantial decrease in five years requires some explanation (which has not however been furnished in the report) as it would otherwise imply laxity on the part of the police in the enforcement of those laws.

The number of cases reported under the Defence of India Rules as applied to Mysore rose from 5,044 in the previous year to 5,833. One thousand three hundred and five cases were pending in the courts and 415 with the Police at the end of the year. The pendency is very large, considering that cases under the Defence of India Rules require to be dealt with promptly and expeditiously and every effort should be made to reduce the pendency.

The total value of property reported as lost rose from Rs. 6,26,639 in 6,408 cases in the previous year to Rs. 7,19,624 in 5,512 cases during the year under report. There was also a corresponding increase in the value of property recovered during the year from Rs. 2,37,662 in the previous year to Rs. 3,44,169. The percentage of the value of property recovered to that lost was 47·8, as compared with 37·9 in the previous year. Though there was thus an increase in the percentage of the value of property recovered for the entire State, the percentage for the Districts of Hassan and Kolar was only 32, and 27·3 which is not quite satisfactory. In fact, better detective work all round is indicated.

The total number of cases disposed of under Class I to V was 8,307, and the percentage of conviction to cases disposed of was 25·38, which shows a decrease of nearly 4·5 per cent, from last year's figures which in itself fell much short of the percentage of 41·8 reached in the year 1942-43. This is not quite satisfactory.

The Criminal Intelligence Department is reported to have carried on as usual the compilation of the Criminal Intelligence Gazette and the collection and dissemination of useful information regarding professional crime and criminals. The staff was entrusted with the collection of information in some important dacoity cases.

The Finger Print Bureau continued to function satisfactorily. The Inspector-General of Police reports that the question of introducing the single print system and the training of a Foot Print Expert will be taken up later on.

Two hundred and nineteen persons were put up under the Security Provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, as compared with 83 in 1942-43. The reasons for such a high increase should have been indicated in the report. Cases involving 58 persons were still pending at the close of the year, the volume of pendency being heaviest in Mandya District, where cases in respect of 27 persons were awaiting disposal.

Six hundred and forty-eight accidents were caused by motor vehicles, of which 515 were caused by military vehicles. Eighty-five accidents resulted in loss of life, of which 60 were due to military vehicles.

The information furnished in the report regarding the work done by the Police under the Motor Vehicles and Taxation Act is somewhat meagre. Government desire that in all future reports full information may be furnished in regard to the number of prosecutions and convictions for rash and negligent driving and the number of prosecutions and convictions under each head of offence under the Motor Vehicles and Taxation Act separately, in respect of the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and the Districts.

The Government desire that all ranks of Police force should aim at developing cordial relations with the public and enlisting non-official co-operation to the maximum extent possible in the prevention and detection of crime.

The working of the department during the year was generally satisfactory.

V. VEDAVYASACHARYA, *Chief Secy.*

EDUCATION SECRETARIAT

Reviews the Report on Public Instruction for the year ending 30th June 1945.

READ—

Letters No. G2. 3522-151 of 44-45. dated 11th December 1945 and No. G2. 3522-151 of 44-45, dated 9th January 1946, from the Director of Public Instruction, submitting the Report on Public Instruction for the year ending 30th June 1945 and his concluding remarks thereon, respectively.

ORDER NO. E. 5493-564—EDN. 106-45-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 11TH MARCH 1946.

Recorded.

2. *Direction.*—Mr. M. Sultan Mohiyuddin, M.A., LL.B., M.Ed., was in charge of the department throughout the year except for a period of five days from 18th December 1944 to 22nd December 1944 when he was on privilege leave with permission to avail himself of the Christmas and General Holidays from 23rd December 1944 to 1st January 1945. Mr. P. M. Somasundaran, M.A., L.T., First Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, was looking after the current duties of the Director during the period.

Consequent on the starting of a large number of Primary Schools under the Expansion Scheme, the number of Primary Schools under the direct charge of certain Assistant Inspectors had increased and in addition the Assistant Inspectors had to organise and inspect adult literacy classes and conduct also literacy examinations before grant of literacy certificates. In order to provide for the effective administration and supervision of primary schools, twelve additional posts of Assistant Inspectors (11 for Kannada Schools and 1 for Urdu Schools) were sanctioned with the consequent re-arrangement of jurisdictions among the 80 Assistant Inspectors. Four additional posts of Assistant Inspectors were also sanctioned in connection with the opening of 400 Primary Schools during the year 1945-46.

3. *Touring and Inspection.*—The Director toured for 86 days, visited or inspected 475 institutions and offices and attended 157 meetings. The inspection and itineration of District Educational Officers was generally adequate and satisfactory. The inspection work of the Assistant Inspector, Mudigere Range, the Assistant Inspector of Urdu Schools, Mysore, and the Assistant Inspectress of Urdu Girls' Schools, Hassan, was capable of improvement.

4. *Statistics.*—The following statement shows the number of public institutions, classified according to management and their strength on 1st March 1944 and 1st March 1945:—

Management	1st March 1944		1st March 1945	
	No. of Institutions	No. of pupils	No. of Institutions	No. of pupils
Government Institutions ...	6,461	392,466	7,027	434,094
Municipal do ...	13	2,500	23	3,686
Aided do ...	1,840	74,140	1,799	71,219
Un-aided do ...	44	4,152	42	4,577
Total ...	8,358	473,253	8,871	513,578
Private ...	685	10,656	639	9,950
Grand Total ...	9,043	483,914	9,510	523,528

On 1st March 1945, there were 9,510 public and private institutions with a total enrolment of 523,528 pupils, as against 9,043 schools with 483,914 pupils in the previous year. The increase in the number of schools was largely accounted for by public institutions whose number increased from 8,358 to 8,871, *i.e.*, 513 or 6·1 per cent and the enrolment from 473,238 to 513,578, *i.e.*, by 40,320 or 8·5 per cent, as against an increase of 4·7 per cent and 15·0 per cent, respectively, in the previous year. The number of private schools decreased further from 685 to 639 or by 46 and their strength from 10,656 to 9,950, *i.e.*, by 706.

In the year under review, 48·67 per cent of the population of school-going age was at school as against 45·0 per cent in the previous year. The percentage of boys at school was 68·79 of the male population of school-going age and that of girls 27·46 of the female population of the school-going age, as against 63·63 and 25·33, respectively, in the previous year.

The percentage of boys under instruction to the total male population was 13·19, that of girls to the total female population 4·12, and that of boys and girls together to the total population was 7·30 as against 9·54, 3·80 and 6·75, respectively, in the previous year. On an average, there was one school for an area of 3·1 square miles and for every 754 persons, one out of every 2·06 of the population of the school-going age was under instruction.

5. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on public instruction including that on University Education amounted to Rs. 1,04,11,745 as against Rs. 89,72,775 in the previous year and was met from the several sources as indicated below :—

	Amount		Percentage	
	1943-44	1944-45	1943-44	1944-45
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. State Funds ...	70,11,360	83,29,007	78·14	80·0
2. Local Funds ...	6,74,099	7,49,659	7·51	7·21
3. Municipal Funds ...	20,210	47,057	0·23	0·45
4. Fees ...	8,91,181	9,93,657	9·93	9·54
5. Other sources ...	3,75,925	2,92,365	4·19	2·80
Total ...	89,72,775	104,11,745	100·00	100·00

The direct expenditure (*i.e.*, excluding the cost of buildings, direction, inspection, equipment and scholarships) was Rs. 77,15,054 and the indirect expenditure Rs. 26,96,691. The total expenditure on Aided Institutions was Rs. 6,48,844 of which a sum of Rs. 2,71,153 was contributed from State Funds. The average cost of education per head of population was Rs. 1-7-3 (Rs. 1-4-0), of which a sum of Rs. 1-2-7 (Re. 0-15-8) was met from State Funds. A total expenditure of Rs. 5,44,344 was incurred from State Funds on educational buildings excluding those under the University.